MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1896,

Enbertption by Mail Post-Pate. DAILY, per Month DAILY, per Year.....

publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose. Local News.-The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for

and decoments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

"Are you a Democrat!" said an honest farmer of Dutchess county to the Hon. WILLIAM J. BRYAN at Tivoll. "I call myself that," promptly replied the glib candidate, with an upward gesture

of his right hand in the direction of his left shoulder.

And just so he would call fifty-three cents a dollar.

Bryan's Latest Speech-Still Dodging.

Candidate BRYAN, in his speech at Tivoli on Saturday, again failed to answer the one question of vital importance to the workingmen of the country involved in the present political campaign. He insisted as he has before insisted, that the gold standard has depressed the prices of agricultural products, and that the adoption of free and unlimited silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 will raise them; but how people now receiving wages and salaries in gold will be benefited by receiving wages and salaries in silver, that will buy only half as much of the necessaries of life as gold buys, he leaves to the imagination. He says, indeed, that the silver dollars will be easier to get than the gold dollars are, but that is only his say so, and amounts to nothing. He is also careful not to promise that workingmen will get more dollars in silver than they now get of gold dollars.

Mr. BRYAN, in the same speech, declaimed vigorously against the enormity of selling Government bonds to maintain the gold standard, but at the same time he refrained from explaining that more than half the bonds thus sold within the last three years have been sold to make up a deficiency in revenue, and thus to pay the Government's current expenses, including pensions. He also declaimed against the profits made by the syndicates who purchased these bonds, as if that had any bearing upon the subject. His principal objection to the gold standard. however, was that it has raised the value of investments bringing in a fixed return of money. He did not see that in so doing he assailed not merely the holders of bonds and other money obligations, but every man and woman in the country who has labor or services to sell.

The census of 1890 gives statistics of the occupations of the population of the United States over 10 years of age, and among them are the following:

them me the terro wing .	
Agricultural laborers	8,004,001
Laborers, not specified	1,918,878
Servants	1.454.791
Teachers	841,952
Clergymen	88,203
Clerks and copylats	007,808
Bookkeepers and accountants	159,874
Salesmen and saleswomen	204,394
Engineers and firemen	219,228
Steam railroad employees	889,750
Street rallway employees	87,484
Telegraph and telephone employees	68,347
Minors	249,502
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	8.001,908
Various	600,000

In order to be within the mark, we have omitted from this list a million or more persons whom the census does not distinctly re turn as employees. Nevertheless, we find that at least 14,300,000 inhabitants of the United States are living upon incomes which are as rents of real estate. If the gold dollar be fits the receivers of interest and rents, it also benefits the 14,800,000 receivers of wages and salaries, and if the silver dollar will hurt the one it will also hurt the other. Besides this, many millions of the 14,800,000 who earn their incomes by their labor have also little investments in savings bank deposits, and in money securities, and are holders of life insurance policies, all of which Mr. BRYAN declares are worth too much under the gold standard, and will be reduced in value by free silver.

On the other hand, the farmers and planters, who are to be benefited by the rise in the prices of their products by the cheap silver dollar, number, according to the same census of 1890, only 5,281,557 all told, including overseers. It comes, thus, to this, that 14,800,000 of people are to be made to pay double for their food and their clothing in order that 5,281,557 may profit at their expense. And, of these same 5,281,557 farmers and planters, only those who are in debt, numbering less than 1,000,000, will, ultimately, gain anything whatever. The rest of them will, indeed, get twice as much for what they produce, but they will also pay twice as much for what they consume, and thus they will be no better off than

The struggle for free silver is plainly, members of the House of Commons, refuse therefore, one of a comparatively small class against the masses, and the masses are not going to allow the class to win.

The British Battle Ships and Ours,

The untiring energy of Great Britain in increasing her navy has just been shown by orders given for the construction of five new battle ships, to be known as the Canopus class. Two are to be built by private contractors, the Thames Iron Works of London and the Lairds of Birkenhead, while the other three go to the royal dockyards of Chatham, Devenport, and Pertsmouth.

Compared with the Majestic class, of which nine are built or building, we find the new ships of exactly the same length, 890 feet, of nearly the same beam, 74 feet against 75, but of a notably reduced draught, or 26 feet against 27% feet, which makes them available for a greater number of ports, home and foreign. The net result reduction in displacement of nearly 2,000 tons, the Canopus type having 12,950 | the Irish-Americans and Irish-Canadians

against 14,900 for the Majestic class. But as the new ships are structurally tion which all of the three factions similar to their predecessors, and their re- could accept. For instance, let each ductions in breadth and draught are mod- of the factions at the beginning of every erate, we know there must be other savings | session of Parliament elect a leader, of weight, and the most prominent is found and let those leaders form an executive to be a reduction in the Harveyed side armor committee of three; the course of the from nine inches in the Majestic class to whole Irish party to be determined by the six in the Canopus. Such a decrease in pro- | decision of a majority of this triumvirate. tection is hardly one that our naval authoris. It may be said that the three groups would ties would follow, and, indeed, a leading choose, respectively. Mr. Jone Duney, Mr. difference between these new vessels and T. M. HEALY, and Mr. Jon's E. REDMOND.

soon to be opened, is seen to be the far together well enough when Mr. Pangreater maximum thickness of the waterline belt on our ships.

In battery power the new Canopus quintet will closely follow the Majestic class. That is, they will each carry four very long 12-inch guns, mounted en barbette, twelve rapidfire 6-inch guns, and about 30 smaller pieces. Our three newest battle ships, and, for that matter, all our other first-class battle ships, will surpass them in weight of battery. The Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon, on 10,288 tons displacement, carry each four 18-inch, eight 8-inch, and four 6-inch guns, with 30 smaller pieces; the Iowa, on 11,410 tons, four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, six 4-inch, and 28 smaller pieces; the Kearsarge and Kentucky, on 11,525 tons, each four 13-inch, four 8-inch, fourteen rapid-fire 5-inch, and 31 smaller piecest the three newest battle ships, on probably about 11,500 tons, four 18-inch guns, fourteen 6-inch, and 25 smaller guns. Our system, in short, gives thicker side

armor and a heavier armament than the

five newest British battle shins of the Cano-

pus class will have, although the latter re-

quires the greater displacement. On the

other hand, modern British battle ships are

strong in the feature of speed; and the five

new vessels are to reach 1814 knots, thus

exceeding the Majestic class. Our Oregon

made 16 4-5 knots as the average of four

hours, and it is hoped that the Iowa will

surpass 17 knots, while the three new bat-

tle ships are guaranteed to make 16. The

very great differences in speed trial require-

ments between British ships and ours, and

especially our reckoning by a long-measured

course and not by the patent log, must be

remembered; still, a great merit in speed

may be ascribed to the Canopus class, and

certainly such speed ought to result from

their 18,500 horse power, which exceeds

anything in our battle ships. These vessels

will also have the Belleville water-tube

bollers, which have been used on recent

British cruisers, but never till now on their

battle ships, while a variation is added to

them in supplementary small boilers, "to

The British have been breaking records

lately in the rapidity of battle ship con-

struction, so that it is not surprising to

learn that the completion of these five yes-

sels is looked for by the autumn of 1898, or

"The Toiling Masses."

This is a favorite expression of Mr. W. J.

BRYAN and his friends. Apparently they

believe that there is a set of people in the

United States which indulges in some kind

of toil with so much unselfishness as to be

willing to take pay for it in bad money. In

are the persons who are satisfied to toll

Who are they? They must be a queer

crowd. Nearly everybody in the United

States has to work. It remained for Mr.

BRYAN to find the persons who want to

About everybody in the country who is

not a Populist or Popocratic orator has to

work. "The toiling masses" are simply

the American people who work; that is to

say, ninety-nine per cent, of the American

people, Populist orators and Popocratio

These folks have been in the habit of

working, and they cannot afford to give it

up; but they have not been in the habit of

taking a bad dollar for a good day's work.

Mr. BEYAN and his friends are impudent

when they represent "the toiling masses "-

nearly the whole American people as a

'class" apart from the rest of Americans.

and capable of being made prosperous by

conditions which separate them from the

rest of the community. They cannot be so

for honest work. Mr. BRYAN wants to

deprive them of their honest wages.

masses," to which he does not belong.

a talkingman.

Mr. BRYAN is not an honest workingman

Fallure?

the United States, will not succeed in at-

taining its ostensible purpose, which is the

reunion and consolidation of the Irish Na-

tionalist party in Parliament. The estimable

Irish-Americans and Irish-Canadians who

have crossed the Atlantic to take part in

the meeting are impelled by the conviction

that such a reunion is indispensable if the

home rule movement is not to be aban-

doned. But they will discover, when they

arrive in Dublin, that the three Irish fac-

tions seem as far from fusion as ever. The

Healyites and Parnellites, who together

constitute nearly half of the Nationalist

to participate in the convention, and de-

nounce it as a trick of the Dillonites, de-

vised in the hope of securing money from

America and Australia wherewith to oust

their rivals from their seats. At present

the Healyites and Parnellites control the

Nationalist organizations in the constituen-

cles which they represent, and it is alleged

to be the aim of the Dillonites to establish

counter organizations with funds collected

Instead, therefore, of witnessing a love

feast, the visiting Americans will find them-

selves invited to take sides in a quarrel,

which is the very thing they desire to

avoid. That is just what will happen, how-

ever, if they make the mistake of assuming

that any one of the three factions is entirely

in the right, and if they agree to contribute

a dollar to promote intestine squabbles over

Irish seats. It ought to be possible, how-

ever, if the Dillonites are as patriotic and

self-effacing as they profess to be, for

to arrange a plan for collective ac-

by means of the convention.

They are not likely to acquire that habit.

work for fifty-three cents on a dollar.

the Bryanese dialect. "the toiling masses!

serve as feed heaters.'

be awarded in a few weeks.

for bad money.

orators not included.

JOHN E. REDMOND is equally patriotic and self-sacrifleing. Why should not the visiting Irish-Amer icans take the factional leaders at their word; advise the retirement of all three, and the substitution of an executive committee in which each of the factions should have a new representative? Such a committee would speak and act for the whole Irish Nationalist party, and it would de serve the vigorous support of the sons of Ireland throughout the world.

NELL was their chief; and which

will

of them will venture to avow that

completely to the interests of Ireland as he

did to an individual dictator? Or, if these

men since Mr. PARNELL's death have learned

to care more about their personal aspira-

of their country, let them all three be de-

posed, and let the groups choose other lead-

ers, not crippled by the incapacity of coop-

erating for the common good. Mr. Dillow

consolidation; Mr. HEALY disclaims any

craving for leadership, and says that he

would not accept it; no one doubts that Mr.

not subordinate himself as

The World's Centenarians.

It is probable that the even tempered, good natured disposition of JOHN Mo-KENZIE, who died at the age of 102 years in Jersey City last week, contributed largely to his exceptional longevity. It was said of him that he was the best natured man in the whole county of Tyrone before he came to this country; and his neighbors in Jersey City say that he never quarrelled, and if any body tried to quarrel with him, he closed the dispute with a joke.

A German statistician who has been studying the census returns of European nations, has gathered some interesting inormation about the centenarians of the Old World. According to a brief summary published in the Medical Review, he draws the conclusion that high civilization does not favor the greatest length of life. From his point of view as a German he has found partial corroboration of his deduction in the fact that the German empire, with 55,000,000 population, has only 78 subjects who are more than 100 a year in advance of the completion of our years old, while France, with fewer than 40, three, for which the contracts will probably 000,000, has 213 persons who have passed their hundredth birthday. It appears, also that in England there are 146 such persons; in Ireland, 578; Scotland, 46; Denmark, 8; Belgium, 5; Sweden, 10, and Norway, with 2,000,000 inhabitants, 230. Spain, with about 18,000,000 population, has 410 centenarians, and Switzerland not one.

The most interesting statistics are from the census of that troublesome and turbulent region known as the Balkan Peninsula As this German student finds them, Servia now has 575 persons who are more than 100 years old, Roumania 1,084, and Bul garla 8,833. Bulgaria apparently holds the world's record for centenarians. Its population is less than 4,000,000, and these statistics give it a centenarian for every thousand inhabitants. The Bulgarians are a hardy, active people, engaged chiefly in farming. In 1892 three hundred and fifty centenarians died in Bulgaria and in Servia In 1890 there were 290 persons whose ages ranged from 106 to 115 years, 123 whose ages were between 115 and 125, and 18 between 125 and 185. Three who died in that year were between 185 and 140.

The German statistician discredits the story about a Russian who is now living at the alleged age of 160 years. He believes that the oldest man in the world to-day is BRUNO COTRIM, a negro born in Africa, and now living in Rio Janeiro, who is 150. A retired Moscow cabman named Kustrim probably comes second, with an authenticated record of 140 years. The statistician refers to one woman living who is 130 years old, but he does not give her name.

separated. They are the community. They work, and they expect to get honest wages In our own country there is no satisfactory record of centenarians, but reports from various places that a citizen had celebrated Mr BRYAN as an advocate of "the tolling his hundredth birthday are comparatively masses" is amusing. Personally he never numerous. Birth records were sometimes much fixed as the interest of money or the did a good day's work in his life. His inscribed in the family Bible a century ago, tary struggle, which pits creditors and debtors against work, if he ever worked, has been that of but more frequently they were not inscribed at all. THE SUN has reported a dozen or a ninth-class lawyer. He is not a good more celebrations of hundredth birthdays lawyer. He has done mighty little work as a lawyer. He has preferred to roam about during the past year, and concerning nearly the country as a spouter for "the toiling every one of these centenarians it was said that he or she had been noted for good nature and a sense of humor. We may He is not a workingman at all. He is only add that New Jersey has had more than her proportionate share of centenarians, and that it would not be wise to accept the German statistician's conclusion as Will the Dublin Convention Prove a a satisfactory explanation of this fact. We prefer to believe that life in New Jersey is, It is to be feared that the Irish Race Conin the main, happy, and that there are vention, to be held in Dublin in the first within its borders many men who, like JOHN MCKENZIE, close a dispute with a joke week of September, and to be composed of delegates not only from the United Kingand refuse to quarrel. dom, but also from the British colonies and

Moving the Capital to Georgia.

The proceedings of the Common Council of Atlanta, as reported weekly in the newspapers of that enterprising town, do not contain much of general interest. We find. however, in the record of the last regular meeting a resolution which no American

citizen can afford to overlook ; "Be it ordained, That the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America be, and they are hereby respectfully peti-tioned, so pass an act or joint resolution changing the location of the seat of the general Government from the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to the city of Atlanta, Ga., and have said act or : sair for the approval of President Bayan as official action upon his inauguration on the 4th of March."

This resolution was introduced by Alderman Colvin. The Acting Mayor, Mr. HIRSCH, ruled that it was out of order. Mr. COLVIN appealed from this ruling, and the Council overruled the presiding officer. The proposed ordinance was then read, discussed, and referred to a committee.

While it is not likely that Alderman CoL-VIN's bold and original demand will be granted all at once, we understand that preparations are already in progress for removing from Washington to Atlanta so much of the Federal Government as consists of the Hon. HOKE SMITH

Our missionaries at Alexandretta have expressed to Secretary OLNEY their fears of a renewal of the outbreaks in Asia Minor, and have asked for a war ship. Admiral SELFRIDGE. who has been notified to hold a vessel in read; ness to go to that port, if needed, had, at the last accounts, the Minneapolis at Southampton and

be readily available. These are not the only troubles that we may have with the Porte. Not only have naturalized itizens of the United States been imprisoned under circumstances calling for Minister Ten-MELL's intervention, but Turkey is said to be preventing members of the families of Armeleaving her domains to join them here. That of course, is a different matter from the arrest of citizens of ours provided with passports, merely because they have visited their old Armenian our own latest battle ships of about 11,500 and that experience has shown that these laws to cover the cases of wives and children homes. We cannot stretch our naturalisation tons displacement, for which the bids are | men cannot get on together. They got on | left in the native land. Still it may be fair | late repeated.

the families may be permitted to come here. While our difficulties with England and Spain have thus far overshadowed those with Turkey. these last are by no means cleared up, and it is

well to have a ship or two in the Mediterranean. The cruise for which NELSON's old flagship, the Foudroyant, is now preparing at Wooltions and enmittes than about the welfare which will include New York and other ports, and this famous relie of other days, with her enormously high hull, her tiers of old smoothbore guns, and her clouds of canvas, will be worth looking at. When, some time ago, she was sold to a German firm as useless, there was has declared a willingness to retire, should a popular outery, and she was bought back, alhis retirement be the price of Nationalist though another and yet more famous ship of NELSON's had bean left in English possession

We have, in the Constitution, a famous old eraft of our own, dating back even beyond the Foudroyant, because her centenary is due next year. She is now housed over at Portsmouth and is likely to last many a year. It might not be well to risk this relic of the victories of Hulls BAINBRIDGE, and STEWART in cruising, but if she should, ever be fitted up, as has been pr posed, for the celebration of her hundredth anniversary, it should at least be in a way that would present her somewhat as she was in the days of her active life and her glory.

Upon the triumphal return of the Hon. Hocus Smirn to Atlanta the name of that city should be changed to Hokeville. There are eleven other Atlantas in the United States, and here is not a single Hokeville.

It happens occasionally that when field exercises and sham campaigns are provided for the instruction of garrisons elsewhere, some of the troops on the Mexican frontier get instead a taste of hurried marching or real fighting through the raids of Indians or other outlaws. The hostile band that has been operating or the Arizona border, particularly around Norales, where it attacked the Mexican Custon Bouse, contained Yaqui and other Indians, to gether with half breeds and apparently some dexicans. The movements of Gen. WHEATON to protect our side of the line, as raiders care

and Grant. One great aid to the cooperating efforts of the Mexican authorities and ours to rid the frontier of outlaws, is the very sensible agreement, lately revived and renewed, to allow regular troops of either side to cross the line on a "hot trail." The result has been to clear the region of many of these pests, and, on the whole, it is only remarkable that such a degree of good order and of Cafety to life in that region exists.

very little for boundaries, were prompt, troops

being quickly despatched from Forts Huachuca

The queer notions entertained in Havana regarding our country are illustrated by the serious supposition of one of its newspapers that American influence prevented the Spanish Government from acquiring the war ship Garibaldi, now building at Genoa for Argentina. In Spain itself there was a report that the United States Government was going to buy the ship, which reveals a still more extraordinary ide of the way we do things here.

A French Socialist's View of Seventem. In the Paris Motte the Socialist Juares paints picture of us which is hereby recommended to the consideration of deluded Democrats:

We learn from the correspondence of the newspi pers that the political and social struggle in the United States between the gold party and the silver party is extremely bitter. Bus if the American delegates whem we have seen at the London Congress do no exaggerate, and if the English who are in constant communication with America are well informed, the United States are approaching a crisis similar to the one which brought on the war of the rebellion. All the farmers and the debtor class, obliged as they are pay their debts in gold, want free silver, which will enable them to square themselves by means of cheap metal with their creditors; and the capitalists, great property holders, and bankers, who have loaned money to the farmers of the West, want to maintain the gold standard.

Therefore, is is under the appearance of a contest between gold and silver—the old contest between debtors and creditors such as it existed in the antique Greek and Roman cities-and, by a singula historical return, it is under the very fo assumed in the ancient civilizations, that the social question comes up in the United States. In the two camps the exasperation is extreme. It may happer that in several States the debtors will reft that the creditors will have recourse to the Pederal authority. Then we shall witness the conflict that originated in private contracts, rising up to the regions

Whether this rather pessimistic forecast will be Pealized it is difficult to say; but one thing is certain, and that is that social order, and with it political and constitutional order, is profoundly shaken in the

United States. Our American friends assure us that out of this each other, is in the eyes of our friends only a super ficial manifestation of a profound social crisis, and as experience will soon show that the monetary problem is insoluble, it is to the question of property that attention will next be directed. Meanwhile the or class will be thrown on the road to revolution. That is to say, the middle class, which in France is a sheek, will become in the United States, through the effect of special economic circumstances, the transforming force. The socialistic projetariat, which alone has a solution for the problem, will bring this chaos of incoherent protests and impotent agitation into secial revolution. Americans assure u n a few years an International Congress is held in America, it will show to Europe the prodigious development of American socialism.

Says City Property Hold for a Song. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF! To-day there was sold by the Department of Docks, through Mesers Woodrow & Lewis, auctioneers. north half of block between Bank and Bethune streets, West street and Thirteenth wenue. On the catalogue there were ten lots for sale. Although numbered from 1 to 10, they were put up in one lot.

The writer desired to purchase one of the uildings, and requested the auctioneer to sell them as they were on the catalogue. The anctions of the sale as made by the Department of Docks. The writer protested as a tax payer and citizen against such bunching and giving away of city property. All the property was started at \$25. The writer offered \$600. An advance of \$75 was made on it. I would be pleased to have one of the buildings at \$600.

There is no doubt that if the auctioneer had been permitted to use his discretion the sale would have nested at least \$20,000. It is an outrage on the people to permit a so-called reform Beard of Commissioners make a sale under such conditions.

In this business generally a ring is formed by

outrage on the period of Commissioners make a said form Beard of Commissioners make a said under such conditions.

In this business generally a ring is formed by prospective nurchasers. They deputize one of their party to buy the property as low as they can. After thesale is made all in the pool gather at an appointed place. The property is then evaluated and put up in loss to suit the purchaser, each party being permitted to bid. The profits accruing after the property is an disposed are divided among the pool. It looks to me as if the Dock Commissioners intentionally placed into the hands of such a ring. Respectfully yours.

WINTEAM STREET, NEW YORK,

11 AND 13 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Aug. 21, 1896. A Woman's Tribute to a Woman's Strength. To THE EDITOR OF THE STN-Sir! The Woman of the old regime looks on with fear and wender at the gallant Mrs. Bryan leading the "Democratic Party" and her own yielding husband to the White House. This is truly the era of new woman. Ye shades of

INDEPENDENCE, W. Va., Aug. 91. Bid the Lie Start Out in This Way! To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! The story that

Tun Bun is controlled by Mr. Prespont Morgan reached Rochester in company with Mr. William P. St. John, the sliver banker. On the occasion of Mr. Sinjun's vialt to Bochester a short time ago he attempted to the Marblehead at Genoa; and the latter would explain the attitude of the New York city press. He stated that THE SEE was compelled to support the gold-standard ticket because of the fact that 2. Pierpost Morgan held several bundred thousand dollars of bonds on Tun Sca's property as collateral accurity for a loan.
This is substantially the same charge as that made

by the Tarrytown Press Record.
As a reader of Twe Srn and an admirer of its steadcaving her domains to join them here. That, that the policy of the paper was influenced in the focuses, is a different matter from the arrest of manner that Mr. Sinjin insinuates. ROSERTER, N.Y. Aug. VZ.

We repeat that the story is simply alle no matter where it originates or where or by whom THE FIFTY-THREE-CENT DOLLAR, The Expectant Silver Mine Owners Would

Be Chented, Too. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : On Tues day evening last the Hon. George Frederick Williams addressed a meeting of silverites at Everett, Mass. The gist of his speech was an attempt to refute some recent remarks of the Hon. John Sperman on finance and sound money. No wonder that G. F. W. made his audience laugh when he tackled with his popgun one of the greatest authorities on finance in this or any other country. Mr. Williams quotes from Senator Sherman's speech as fol-"Why," he asks, "should we receive this bullion from the owners of silver mines at nearly double the market value? The only object and effect of this measure will be to degrade the dollar, to lessen its purchasing power nearly one-half, to enable debtors to pay their dehts at 53 cents for a dollar." Williams runs the question and the statement together and makes his own deduction, while

it is perfectly evident that the question was intended to show, and did show, what the mine owners are after, namely, to compel the Government to double the intrinsic value of their product by stamping 53 cents worth of silver with the dollar mark. Vain hone! No Government stamp can make 53 cents' worth of silver sous! in value to \$1 to gold. When all of the great nations of the earth combine in a declaration that the stamp on a piece of silver having market value of only 53 cents shall determine it to be the equivalent of a gold dollar, then and not until then, free coinage will fix the actual value of 41216 grains of silver as the equivalent of a gold dollar. The Hon. Bourke Cockran, in his reply to

Bryan's essay, put the case of the owners of silver mines (who are striving to double the value of silver, regardless of national honor and prosperity), correctly and squarely. Mr. Cock-ran said: "If, then, Mr. Bryan is going to enrich somebody, the thing which he means to be stow on him he must take from somebody else. who is to be despoiled and who is to be enriched by the exercise of this new scheme of Govern nent?" This was a cry of "Silver mine owners!" My friend," said Mr. Cockran, "the silver mine owner will get cheated with the rest. If ever the Populist has his way nobody will be benefited, not even Mr. Bryan." If this populistic, anarchistic, revolution should obtain, the first to be sacrificed would be the silver mine owners without a doubt.

Would the Government stamp on a bushel of wheat or on a bushel of potatoes or on a barrel of flour or on a pound of sugar or on a yard of cloth establish the market value of such articles? Certainly not. Neither can the stamp of this Government alone establish the value of plece of silver under free coinage. On the other hand, take a gold coin, say of \$5 or any other amount, twist it up, batter it, melt it if you will, and the gold is still worth its face value, less loss by abrasion or melting. Not only is this because of the intrinsic value of the gold, but because its intrinsic value as a commodity is the basis of value for money in all the great nations of the civilized world; and so long as this condition exists must the laborer receive his pay in money that is the equivalent of gold in value and in purchasing power, or be cheated of half his earnings if compelled to take free coinage silver stamped "dollar," but having a purchasing power of only 53 cents or less, as purposed by Bryan Populists and free silverites. Does the Mexican Government dollar stamp

on silver make a Mexican dollar worth a dollar H. A. BROWN. in gold? WESTPORT POINT, Mass., Aug. 20.

AS SEEN FROM BARRANQUILLA. The Pervent Prayer of a Good American Thirty Years Abroad,

TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. I admire the noble stand you have taken against the thieves who would ruin our dear country, and have taken the liberty to transfer your sentiments to the Shipping List, a little commercial monthly which I have published in this city for the last twenty-five years. May a grateful people reward you for your efforts in trying to save our dear country from the hands of repudiators. E. P. PELLET.

BARRANQUILLA, Colombia, Aug. 7.

From the Burranquilla Shipping List.

I look on the crisis now presented as not less dangerous than that of 1861. That was aimed at the destruction of the nation; this, at the destruction of the nation's honor. There seems to me but one solution of this momentous question, that suggested by Tun Sox. This fight must be won or the American flar re at half mast. For thirty years in a foreign land have I pointed with undiminished pride to my native land, to her free institutions, her progress, and her national honor. God forbid that in my old age I should hang my head in shame, and become the son of an dishe ored country: a country of repudiation and disgrace!

Work! work! honest Democrats, with the political and economic chaos organized accialism is

Republicans, as you nobly did in the dark days of 61,

progressing with extraordinary rapidity. The moneand trust in almighty God to give you the viology in and trust in Almighty God to give you the victory in this battle as He did in that.
The above may not be classic English, but it's

> The Shredding of Mr. Bryan's Great Speech. To THE ROTTOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Supplementing the remarks of T. H. Martin of Atlanta in to-day's SCR. permit me to call attention to another point of simil-arity between the Chicago speech of Mr. Bryan and one of his previous craterical flights:

In the Fifty third Congress.

The opponents of the He [Hill] says he wants Bland law in 1878 were this country to try to se-The opponents of the He [Bill] says he wants hand law in 1573 were this country to try to sewaiting for international cure an international bimetalism. He Cleveland agreement. Why doesn't mentioned the prospect of he tell us what he is going it in his message in 1855, to do if they fall to secure and again this year. If an international agreemes available weapon in ment? There is more realising, when the Sherman son for him to do that than lift was passed and the for us to fail to maintain lift was passed and the for us to fail to maintain figures; conference was the parity. They have called in time to carry us tried for intry year-over the last Presidential thirty years—to secure an election. We are still wait international agreement, ing, and those are waiting and those are waiting for most patiently who favor it most patiently who don't a gold standard.

To me, as doubtless, to many others, this query suggests itself upon noting the great amount of cut and-

gests itself upon noting the great amount of cut-anddried material incorporated in his hypnotic address to the Popocrate at Chloago: Is the man endeavoring a stock in trade taken from his earlier speeches thereby tacitiy confessing his utter loss of all originality? Or could not Tan Bux, if it had the time, trace all these pretty sayings to other sources, and thus prove that Bryan never had any originality NEW HAVEN, CORR., Aug. 21.

Mr. Bryan's Proposed Cut in Wages, To the Euron of the Sue-Ser: Here is a way of locking at the effect of free collage of silver on a mechanic's wages that may be new to some of the Sux's readers. At the present price of allver about 67 cents an ounce, an employer who should try to pay his mechanics in silver builton would have to crehis mechanics in silver builton would have to give them 716 4 grains of the pure metal for every dollar of their wages. But if Bryan should prevail, then STIL grains only would suffice. As a printer base for a long time earned \$3 a day. I can have 1149 grains of pure silver for my day's work now. Shall

then be found voting for a man who wants to give

A Great Week for Upper Red Hook. Oh, et at was the joy in Upper Red Hook; Ob, great was the joy that day

me 1,115 grains instead.

When liryan the orator came into town With a mouthful of nothing to say. And all of the Hookers came out on the green, Present up in their Sunday best,
by welcome right rotally there in their town This favorite bon of the West.

Sald an Upper Red Hooker with hay in his hair: "Since Mariin Van Buren You bet," We am I had a President in Upper Red Hook," Said another: "And this one sin't yet There was pride in the soul of Upper Red Hook

and horse on its working hand And never a man or a woman begridged. The \$4 they paid for the band. And good Martin I asher, past tures score and ten,

The same that runs the holes, Bemarked to his friends as they crowded around, That the flookers enthused to beat-McKinter.

The bettles they've drinked in the barroom," said he, Two counted lem s anding right here.

Bune up to seven hundred, about ten apiece, And, by grave; the back of them a beer "

But Upper Red Hook never stops at expense, And she a simighty glad to blaw in her spade

Dack, hard to her observior Silver Tipped Bitt, For hill with his cross and his crown; And mind you you mosters, that I pper Red Hook. Last week was a percent town.

OUR GROWING NAVAL FORCE.

How the New War Ships Are Coming On-Practice of the State Reserves. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 .- Once more Chief Constructor Hichborn makes up his periodical statement of the progress of the ships now building, and it is very gratifying. Foremost or the list is the Puritan, 97 per cent, completed, and it has even been reported that this biggest and most powerful of our monitors will be ready next month. She could certainly be hurried into service at the most sudden of calls. A second eënforcement for our available armor-clads is the Brooklyn, which is nine-tenths done. The three Newport News gunboats are 85 per cent. completed, so that we may have them for use sefore the end of the year. Next in order comes the battle ship Iowa, which is more than two thirds completed, but of course cannot be ready until 1897. Of the composite gunboats two are 45 per cent. completed, two are 23 per cent., and one is 15 per cent. The three torpedo boats building at Baltimore are now doing very well, with 50, 45, and 44 per cent. of completion re-spectively. They should have been finished, according to their contract, on the 8d of the present month, but only follow the universal

rule in being behind the stipulated date. With the Massachusetts already in Admiral Bunce's fleet, and the Texas and Maine to join him at Tompkinsville, he will be specially strong in his battle squadron, besides being well supplied with fast cruisers. For the winter cruise the fleet will be even more powerful. since by that time it can have the Puritan and the Brooklyn, as the latter is to be put in commission during the coming autumn. Possibly in that case the Brooklyn may be used as the flagship, thus allowing the New York to receive repairs. But by midwinter all its present ves sels, as well as those that are to join it, should be ready for work, so that its cruise to the Gulf will find it a formidable ficet.

It is true that the Board now examining the proposed reserved ship system, on which, by the way, Admiral Ramsay has taken Admiral Walker's place, will probably make its report during the autumn; but it is generally believed that no practical steps will be taken to lay up ships in ordinary until the affairs of Venezueis and Cuba shall be more nearly in a train of settlement than they are now. Enlistments are going on as steadily as the yachting season will permit. It has been noted, too, that the singleturret monitors have been to a considerable extent repaired, although this is largely for the sake of the naval militia, to which some of them are assigned as practice ships. But the sum of the matter is that we are growing steadily stronger in available ships, and, with the completion of the repairs of the vessels at Mare Island and

the repairs of the vessels at Mare Island and other yards, will have a fine array of ships by the beginning of the year.

The Kearsarge and the Kentucky are, of course, only a little more than begun, the amount of work upon them at the last official account being set at four percent. However, the armor makers are pressing forward the plates for them with unprecedented rapidity, and some rivalry seems to have been started between the work on the hulls and that on the plating. It is expected that the question both of price and promptness in armor manufacture will be sharply debated in Congress next winte, and the makers of the plates evidently desire to have a good record, at least as to their facilities, if the question of a Government establishment for manufacturing armor should come up again. for manufacturing armor should come up again.
One good result may be to push the vessels forward enough to make it clear that additional
battle snips can properly be authorized at the

ward enough to make it clear that additional battle ships can properly be authorized at the coming session.

Two more reports upon the naval militia have been put on file relating to Massachusetts and South Carolina. Of the former Capt. J. H. Sands of the Columbia, which was assumed to the duty of instructing the citizen saliors, reported that the officers were gealous and capable and the men apparently in good discipline, while the average attendance was \$5 per cent. The South Carolina militia were instructed on the Raleigh, and a detaffed report of the result is given by Lleuts, Bowyer, Fullam, and Andrews. In the first division the discipline was poor; in the second better, and in the third, from Beaufort, very good indeed, and in this last division more interest and eagerness to learn were exhibited. Professional knowledge was meagre, except in piloting, boat sailing, and the running of engines, aithough certainly these are by no means to be underrated for local coast defence. One trouble is the lack of appliances, and, therefore, as the most important needs, the Board advises that a monitor, with boats, should be assigned for its use, a line officer appointed as instructor, drill books furnished, and also proper uniforms, since those which the men now wear are wholly unsuitable. Among the good points need were the excellent promise given by the petty officers, the progress made in drill with the batteries and in signal-ling, and the boat work under sail.

From the Philadelphia Record.

DANVILLE, Ky., Aug. 20.—Danville probably has the only bicycle fiend in the shape of a cat in the United States. It is a black cat-as black as the hinges of midnight-and belongs to W. G. Proctor. This cat enjoys a bicycle ride as well as any wheelman in America, and never misses an opportunity of taking one. The route

is never too long and the pace never too warm for him.

The cat does not, to be sure, sit upon the sad-dle and do the pedalling, but it rides upon the shoulders of the boys in the neighborhood. In the evening, when the boys start out on their the evening, when the boys start out on their spins, one of them will place this cas upon his shoulder, and there Tom will six through the entire fourney if permitted to do so. The cas never fails from the perch. Sometimes it is partially dislodged by the boys in mounting or by a sudden turn or bump in the road, but its claws are ever ready to catch a new hold.

When the cat sees one of the youngsters starting out for a ride it runs after him, and if he does not offer to take it up Tom rubs against his legs and "meows" in a very supplicating manner to be taken along. The cas is about a year sid, and has been a victim of the bicycle fever for several months.

One Penitent Among Them From the London Drilly News.

In a rare pamphlet bearing the imprint "Printed by H. Halnes, at Mr. Francklin's in Russell-street, Covent-garden, 1788," is given a short history of the Prime Ministers in Great Britain. Details are given of the history of trusted Ministers of the sovereign from op of Bareus, William the Conqueror's servitor, down to the Duke of Buckingham, of James the First's time. The pamphleteer sums up the fate of thirty-one Prime Ministers in the following

DY'D by the Halter..... prisonment..... Ditto in Exile..... Ditto Penitent. Saved by sacrificing their Masters ...

It Is Strange! From the St. James's Gazetta. Singular that no foreigner, from Peru to China, can wer be got to believe in that Eritish disinterestedness of ours! The Standard's Wide Circulation.

From the London Standard. DEAR JACK.—We ever think of you, especially to-our Heavenly Father's keeping.—FATHER and BOTHER.

Purely Pingree. B) platform is Pingres."—Mayor Pingres of Delreit, Mich.

Do tell; Can you add or subtract a letter that would make it better? P stands for Prace And Politics and Pingres and Police And what more On this earthly shore Do we want than those Unless it be the Early Ros Porata, which size, we see, Purely Pincree would be plenty. And not twenty Thomsand other additions could make it any pleasanter to take. That's the beauty Of alwars representing a grand duty It a that sort of a sun That never sets: The world never gets Enough of that kind of a man. And from Be, reheva to Dan

The people are stoking every day Something like that to come their way. lience what creater platform than

Who, sometimes tacking through his hat, Is still a man for a that.

Roll on then pulchrimdinous petate masher, roll

No matter how profound the hole No matter som protocout the note Which Michigan may drop into. Yoursef which had to the bose for tyrean lie gots where finance watts find out the golden, had to the silvertigates?

What? Pingree straddle?

-Ex-Gov. Moody brought home to The Dalles, Or., after a visit to Des Chutes a stalk of corn -Smokers of Eansas City have taken up the storie

SUNBEAMS.

habit, and cigar dealers are complaining of a re-duction of their profits.

-More than 1,000 quarts of gooseberries were gathered from the farm of Alexander Lloy of Lake-

side, Nova Scotia, this season.

—Two thousand jack rabbits may be seen at sun-

down almost any evening in a wheat fleid belonging to G. W. Shaw, near Harney, Or. -One-armed, at the are of 72, A. B. Jones of Coweta county, Georgia, works his own farm of tweny-seven acres in the uplands, makes a fiving, and

keeps clear of debt. -Rain which came with a sudden wind storm as Burlington, Vt., on the morning of Aug. 18, changed to hall and then to show, to the great scandal of the

usually unexcited town. -Hitched to a wagon by the roadside near Reck-ford, Ill., a team of horses, both dead, were found by W. W. Bennett after a storm. It was supposed that lightning killed them. -Opium persistently makes its way into the etter

prison of Oakland, Cal., and all the efforts of the au-thorities have falled to prevent the "fiends" among the inmates from getting it. -Complaints are made that women tieret sellers of the Southern Pacific Rallroad in Cakland are rude

to customers when too many questions are asked or when copper coins are offered for tickets. —All the street railways of Monterey, Mexico, have been bought up by a local capitalist, who will equip them with electricity and give the city what, it is said, will be the first electric roads in Mexico.

—In front of the First National Bank of Seattle a man got into a row with his wife's divorced hus

band. The latter was proving himself an able fighter when the twice-wedded woman took a hand and came off best. -Annoyed and subjected to indignity by crelists who persist in using a private path on his lands, Judge John O. Smith of Savannah, Ga., has planted 500 yards of it with broken glass and publicly an

oounced his act.
-Thomas B. Ballentine expended \$75,000 in founding a home for the aged at Norfolk, Va., and then mes the extreme disappointment of being anable to find ten worthy persons in the city who were willing to enter it.

-An old man, one of nine persons in Peter Peterson's house near Grafton, N. D., when a cyclone came down on it, fried to hold the door from blowing in, and the next minute found himself, still clinging to the door, forty feet away in the fleid. -Col. O. N. Blackington of Augusta, Me., who entered the army as a private on April 24, 1861, and was mustered out with the rank of Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on Nov. 8,1869, is credit

man in Maine. -Already overwrought by her interest in religfous works, to which she had devoted all possible time since she became able to read, a 13 year old girl of Crawford, Ala., committed suicide by strangulation with a bit of twine after reading a wors called "Asleep in Jesus."

ed with the belief that he served longer than any

-ivy is to be planted at the root of Bob Toomba's oak, on the campus of the University of Georgia. The tree is associated with an escapade of Gen. Toombs in his college days. A granite coping is to be built around the base of the trunk to preserve the tree as long as possible.

-Persons who think that the humorists do violence to the facts when they poke fun at the Western affection for whiskers should write for particulars to Cynthiana, Ey., where the fashion of going clean shaven; has recently made progress Parting with the moustache is something the community har been unable to forgive, and complaints abound there about the plain lip, the furrowed lip, the long lip, the short lip, the broad lip the narrow lip, the oleaginous lip, and even the "harelip, cowallp, tulip, and the resette"-what-ever that may be-which obtrude themselver on an unprotected people.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Sir William Harcourt, like Mr. Gladstone, is an Italian scholar, and can repeat nearly all of Dante's

"Inferno " A clan association of all the Lindsays is about to formed under the chieftainship of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

Nicholas Brokenshire, an English solicitor, who combined with his law a confectionery business, has gone into bankruptcy. Cartridges tested by the Böntgen rays to show that they have been carefully loaded are offered for sale by a London gunsmith.

Warner's violin teacher, Bobers Sipp, who is now ninety years of age, was present at this summer's performances at Bayreuth. Vienness society women have taken to swimming in public in the Danube to the great delight of the populace, which watches them from the quays.

Mombasa Island on the African east coast has just been connected with the mainland by a ratiroad bridge 1,700 feet long, built in three months and a half. Ferdinand von Herder, late illerarian of the St.

Petersburg botarical garden and the last male descendant of the poet Herder, died recently in Its It is proposed to substitute bamboo for ashwood for the lances of English cavalry regiments, as the ash used is said to be brittle and not to be trusted

in actual warfare. Eaton Hall Fark, the residence of the Duke of Westminster, will benceforth be closed to the no He on Sundays, owing to the continued mistehavior of rewdies.

Vienna will celebrate the hundredth anniversary of Franz Schubert next year by an exhibition of objects connected with the composer and a serles of performances of his works. Bor housematts have been lately proposed in

England as substitutes for the incompetent Briden servant girls. It is argued that what Chinamen and Hindoos can do Englishmen can do equally Mixed bathing-that is, the propolety of men and

women bathing together—and whether husband and wife would not do better to take their vacations apart, are two of the burning questions in Eng-A French anti-tobacco society has petitioned the Chamer bof Deputies to enact a law forteiding schoolboys and Post Office cierks to smoke riga-

rettes, and punishing tobaccontsts who sell smoking materials to children. This year's performances of the Nibeluness of ogy at Bayreuth has resulted in a considerable deficit, which it is hoped will be made up to the Parsifal performances next year. The member ship of the Richard Wagner Society has fallen from

8,000 to 3,000. One of Tasso's pawn tickets has just been discorered in Florence. It reads: "I, the understred, herewith acknowledge the receipt of \$5 lire from Signor Abraham Levi, for which he holds as recurtty a sword of my father's, four sheets, and two table covers. March 2, 1576. Torquate Tasso. A curious example of the vicinsitudes of fortune is that of the late Mr. Partison, who recently ded at Rockhampton, in Queensland. He was a buicher, who struck gold, became very rich, went into politics, was made Postmaster-General. money, and returned to his butcher shop acain,

dying a poor man.
Italian soldiers continue to descri into France in order to avoid service in Africa. Since the beginning of July staty deservers have arrived at Nova Among them was a doctor of laws, who was also a corporal in a regiment of beraugiter, and who had lately returned from Erythrea, being one of the eight survivors of a battallon of 800 men. An Arab named Nohammed Ben Added Between

was hanged recently in Tunis for killing four will of Araba, after the usual time the body was tain a down and given to his relatives, who more projections ing to burn him, when he remarked: "Before burying me, give me something to drink." They to \$ him to a bosnital and he is likely to recover A box contains g ten pounts worth of corper fell off a dray in Northumberland average in i don the other day when the street was crowden acuttoring the come in every direction. There was a resh made for the come, but when a policy of asked for the money to be delivered up there we whole did was tound without a copper mass Another method of preserving timber has rely been tried. It consists in dissolving in and the the heavy oils and waxes left after the disof petroleum, and foreing the solution into the

sould timber to the same manner as in it for. The timber is then heated, when the inexaporates and is recovered in a conline while the waxes, &c. remain behind in the water proofing its Loudon young women posing for the all or on not meet with the approval of the re-ers at South Konsington. In their last report and "The examiners regret to say that the co-

and of former years has not been mainta' year in the drawings from the life, especially The female figure has been the entreet tions arguming to recommend that better shaped and proportioned models should be see before the